

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 131. Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

## Cromwell Advertisements

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**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
RETAIL  
FAMILY GROCERS,  
AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have afforded since opening the above establishment; they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, confidently hope, from their connection in this line, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles:

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Wine—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barret's  
Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic  
Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Lamp-glass of the best brands  
Lamps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in  
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.  
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff  
SPIRITS.  
Whisky—Arbegg's and Long Jones'  
James Watson's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk  
and case  
P.K.Z. Geneva  
Barrett's Old Tom  
Jensen Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's  
CORDIALS.  
Ranger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,  
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell.

## WAKATIP BREWERY.

**Messrs SURMAN AND DAVIS**  
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their  
**ALES,**  
they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of the quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.  
Cromwell, October 30, 1871.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,**

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

**IRONMONGERY,**

to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S**  
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,  
CROMWELL.

**I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

**CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.**

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds  
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed  
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin  
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton  
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes  
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:  
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet  
Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.  
**Carpets.**—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

**Matting.**—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

**Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.**—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrapers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pinners, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tucious, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. Lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes  
Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.  
**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.  
**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

**Crockery.**—a large and well-assorted department.  
**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—large assortment.

**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers  
Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain  
Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crap, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

**Grindery.**—a large assortment.  
**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabanco, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, business books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, prices, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books  
Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.  
**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hempen knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip. We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

**Sundries.**—Tents, tarpaulins, Manilla rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.



**SHAMROCK STORE,**  
CROMWELL.

**WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION**  
**MERCHANTS.**

A large and varied assortment of  
**WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.**

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.



**THE CROMWELL BAKERY**  
**J. SCOTT,**

**BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**  
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

**VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.**

**I. WRIGHT,**  
**FAMILY GROCER.**

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines  
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description  
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.  
Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips  
English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD**  
LATE MR GRANT'S

**NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD**

**JAMES TAYLOR,**

**Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger**



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings

Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,

**SADDLERY, &c., cheap.** 25

**Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge**

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),  
**GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,**

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - 10s.  
DRAUGHT " - 16s.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,**  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

## Cromwell

LADIES' SEMINARY,  
Ennis-cort-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,  
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.

CROMWELL BUTCHERY  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Ennis-cort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

C. NELSON &amp; CO.

F. SANSON, SADDLER  
AND  
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,  
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,  
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,  
in New Premises,  
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.  
His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S  
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,  
CROMWELL.

## NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,  
Manager.

## NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.  
Mount Pisa, May 12th 1872.—27tc

## Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,  
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,  
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES  
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on  
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

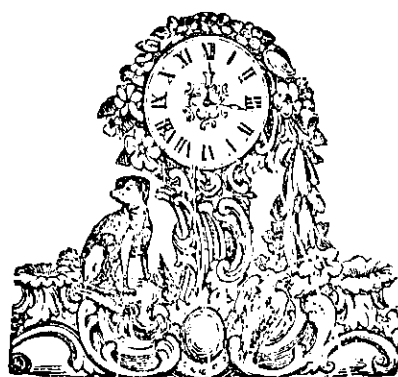
## DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,  
CHRONOMETER,  
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,  
By J. HUSLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin.

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.  
All work guaranteed for twelve months.  
Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.  
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.  
Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.  
Observe the address:—Adjoining MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,  
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION  
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

## Cromwell

## NOTICE.

## COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by NICHOLAS & MARTIN, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,  
Coal Works, Cromwell.

## KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,  
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JUNCTION BAKERY,  
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,  
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE; CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,  
Cromwell Timber Yard.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed

RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to

YARD HORSES AND CATTLE

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,  
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
MELMORE TERRACE,  
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,  
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAB,  
ACCOUNTANT  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

## Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY  
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free

## THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,  
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots, and Household REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &amp;c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE  
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,  
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE  
LOGAN & SCOTT,  
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards, according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL  
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn district that the above hotel is now completed, and that he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.  
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS  
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to Mc Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,**  
QUARTZVILLE,  
(in the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,  
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.  
T. HAZLETT.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district ONE of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.

A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

JOSEPH MITCHINSON,  
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),  
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED  
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

**MOUNT PISA HOTEL,**  
(Six Miles from Cromwell,)

On the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

**ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,**  
LUGGATE,

13 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN ..... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

**WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.**

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alexandra

**MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,**  
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

**MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,**

M. MARSHALL,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the  
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER  
AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

**D. POWELL,**  
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,  
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

**R. PRITCHARD,**  
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

**PRINTING**  
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

**CROMWELL ARGUS**

*General Printing Office,*

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE  
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

**PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, } CARDS { COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

**The Cromwell Argus**

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

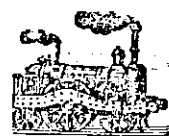
CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-  
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Dunedin Advertisements



**FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,**  
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,

GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:

Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery

Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates

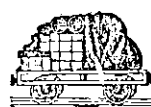
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170

**OTAGO FOUNDRY**



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 121

**IMPERIAL HOTEL,**  
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165

W. H. HAYDON.

**WANTED KNOWN,**  
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,  
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. ALDRICH,  
Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

**GEORGE MATTHEWS,**  
NURSERYMAN,  
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,  
MURRAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season Garden Tools Pruning Gloves Flower Pots, &c. &c.

**WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.**

R. T. WHEELER,  
COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent,  
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.



**ATHENÆUM HALL.**  
THE FIRST  
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT  
OF THE SEASON  
Will take place on the  
**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,**  
FRIDAY, MAY 24.

FULL REHEARSAL THIS EVENING;  
ALSO ON  
FRIDAY EVENING.

**CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**  
Applications for the post of LIBRARIAN  
(vacant by the resignation of Mr G. Jenour)  
will be received by the Secretary up to the  
date of next Committee Meeting, viz., 14th  
MAY. Salary, £1.10 per annum.  
J. G. BALLARD, Hon. Sec.

**E. H. A. R. D. I. N. G.,**  
(formerly Cook at the Commercial Hotel,  
Cromwell.)

Begs to inform visitors to Carrickton that he has  
taken the Restaurant in connection with the  
Reefers Arms Hotel, where they may rely upon  
getting a GOOD LUNCHEON at any hour of  
the day.

There is a first-class four-stalled STABLE at-  
tached to the Hotel.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS.  
A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

**FOR SALE,** with immediate possession,  
a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,  
now doing a good business; together with the  
whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Prop-  
erty is that the Proprietor intends to leave  
Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to  
**WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,**  
t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

**SHARES FOR SALE.**  
100 Shares in the HEART OF OAK COMPANY,  
Registered.  
1-24th Interest in the ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ  
CLAIM.  
1-14th Interest in the GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.  
100 Shares in the ROBERT BURNS COMPANY,  
Registered.  
For further particulars apply to  
**H. W. SMYTHIES,**  
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

**J. C. CHAPPLE,**  
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District  
may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet  
with prompt attention.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.  
**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,**  
AGENTS,  
CROMWELL. 89

**WE** have now opened out our Autumn  
and Winter Stock of  
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.;  
also, full supplies in every department. For  
particulars, see our general advertisement on the  
first page.  
**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.**

**NOTICE.**  
**WE,** the undersigned, beg to inform the  
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,  
and Clyde districts that we have appointed  
**I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,**  
As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-  
dressed  
FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.  
We guarantee all Flour branded with our  
name, and obtained through the above agents.  
**ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,**  
Brunswick Flour Mills,  
LAKE WAKATIP.

**M. R. F. J. WILSON,**  
BARRISTER,  
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER,  
will arrive in CROMWELL on WEDNESDAY,  
15th inst., and will at once attend the Courts  
and conduct LEGAL BUSINESS of all kinds.  
Mr Wilson was for fourteen years Clerk to  
JAMES SMITH, Esq., Barrister, Dunedin.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** Charge for Crushing at the Royal  
Standard Company's Machine will be as  
under from this date, subject to certain altera-  
tions:—  
10 tons and under 20 ..... 30s. per ton.  
20 tons and under 30 ..... 25s. per ton.  
30 tons and under 40 ..... 20s. per ton.  
40 tons and under 50 ..... 18s. per ton.  
50 tons and under 100 ..... 16s. per ton.  
100 and over ..... 14s. per ton.  
**GEO. JENOUR,**  
Cromwell, April 29. Legal Manager.

**COURT ROYAL OAK OF  
KAWARAU, A.O.F.**  
The Fifth  
ANNIVERSARY BALL AND SUPPER,  
of the above Court, will be held at  
**RICHARDS' BANNOCKBURN HOTEL,**  
ON  
FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

STEWARDS: The Officers of the Court.—An Effi-  
cient Quadrille Band in attendance.  
TICKETS, to admit Lady and Gentleman, £1 1s;  
to be had at all the principal business places  
in the District.  
N.B.—DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**  
SERVICES FOR MAY:  
SUNDAY, MAY 26, at 7.30 p.m.

**WANTED,—A GOOD GENERAL  
SERVANT.** Apply at the  
Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,—A GOOD COLLIER.**  
Apply at the CROMWELL COAL  
WORKS. **NICHOLAS & MARTIN.**

**MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.**  
ESTIMATED REVENUE and EXPENDI-  
TURE for the Year 1872-3:—

| ESTIMATED REVENUE.  |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| Balance at Bank of New South Wales  | £203 13 3 |  |
| Uncollected Rates due and unpaid...   | 70 0 0    |  |
| Rents .. .. .   | 47 15 0   |  |
| Licences (Slaughtering) .. .. .   | 4 4 0     |  |
| Proposed Rate for 1872-3, to make<br>up deficiency between estimated<br>revenue and estimated expenditure | 279 7 9   |  |
|   | £605 0 0  |  |

| ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.   |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
| Bills (3) for £30 each—part of pur-<br>chase-money for Supply of Water<br>for the Town .. .. . | £ 90 0 0 |  |
| Pipes for Water Supply, Cartage of<br>same, and Laying .. .. .                                 | 350 0 0  |  |
| Town Clerk's Salary and Commission   | 65 0 0   |  |
| Wages .. .. .  | 30 0 0   |  |
| Advertising, Stationery, &c. .. .. .   | 20 0 0   |  |
| Sundries .. .. .   | 50 0 0   |  |
|  | £605 0 0 |  |

**H. W. SMYTHIES,**  
May 7, 1872. Town Clerk.

**CROMWELL KILWINNING  
LODGE (S.C.)**

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge  
will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the  
22nd May, at 7.30 sharp, when the R.W.M.  
will deliver a LECTURE in the Third Degree.  
By order of the R.W.M.,  
**T. MARTIN, Secretary.**

**THE GOLD ESCORT.**

The Northern and Southern Escorts arrived  
in Dunedin on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with  
the following quantities of gold:—

|                     | oz.    | dwt. |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Lawrence .. .. .    | 2256   | 14   |
| Queenstown .. .. .  | 2237   | 13   |
| Cromwell .. .. .    | 2138   | 5    |
| Arrow .. .. .       | 1768   | 4    |
| Naseby .. .. .      | 1384   | 15   |
| Alexandra .. .. .   | 641    | 5    |
| Teviot .. .. .      | 617    | 10   |
| Dunstan .. .. .     | 550    | 0    |
| Switzers .. .. .    | 500    | 0    |
| Waitahuna .. .. .   | 462    | 7    |
| St. Bathans .. .. . | 270    | 0    |
| Blacks .. .. .      | 350    | 0    |
| Woolshed .. .. .    | 337    | 14   |
| Waipori .. .. .     | 371    | 3    |
| Palmerston .. .. .  | 293    | 11   |
| Total .. .. .       | 14,079 | 1    |

**Cromwell Argus,**  
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

THE "Otago Waste Land Resolutions,"  
introduced to the Provincial Council this  
session, are almost identical with the Bill  
of last year. It will be evident that, from  
their discussion clause by clause, the session  
will be more protracted than was at first sup-  
posed. As long as there are any Waste  
Lands to dispose of, and any Provincial  
Councillors in Otago, this subject, we pre-  
sume, will be a fruitful theme of contro-  
versy, and a mark for every young and  
aspiring politician to tilt at. Mr TOLMIE  
gave notice of some amendments and emen-  
dations on the Bill, which have been dis-  
approved of, and it is most likely other  
members may do likewise; until it becomes  
again so tinkered and patched that its ori-  
ginal intent may be frustrated, and it fol-  
lows the fate of its predecessors.

The addition to the Bill of last year is  
as follows:—

Clause 97.—"Before the expiration of any  
license or lease for depasturing purposes, the  
Board shall, with the approval of the Superin-  
tendent, determine whether it is expedient to  
lease again for depasturing purposes the whole  
or any part of the land held under such license  
or lease; and if it be resolved that a lease of the  
whole or any part of such lands be not granted,  
it shall be lawful for the Board, at any time not  
later than six months before the expiration of  
the license or lease, to cause a notice of such re-  
solution to be served on the licensee or lessee,  
or to be left at his last-known place of  
abode, or with some person resident upon the  
lands comprised in such license or lease. In the  
event of it being resolved that a lease of the  
whole or any part of such lands be granted, such  
lease shall, subject to the provisions relating to  
leases of pastoral lands contained herein, be sold  
at least six months before the expiration of the  
then existing license or lease."

It will thus be seen that, as heretofore, the  
power of "cancellation" will be left in the  
hands of "the Board," and until the powers  
of this body are well defined, and the na-  
ture of its composition known, it will be  
uncertain how this additional clause may  
affect the public weal. Whether Mr BAR-  
TON's amendment may receive the assent  
of the General Government or not remains  
to be seen; but it would appear that the  
political character of the Land Board will  
be considerably done away with, by the  
appointment "of not less than two, nor  
more than five, Commissioners, all of whom  
shall be appointed and be removable by  
warrant under the hand of the Superin-  
tendent."

This clause was agreed to by the Coun-  
cil last session, and differs entirely from  
the clause in the present Bill. The amend-  
ment no doubt is an improvement; but it  
should be remembered this experiment has  
heretofore been tried in Southland, and  
found not to work at all times as well as  
anticipated. When the present Mayor  
of Invercargill was Superintendent of  
Southland, a difference arose with the  
members of his Waste Land Board, as to  
his being allowed to dispose of more than  
1000 or 2000 acres of land in any one  
year for extraordinary purposes. Some  
bridge having been washed away, or some  
similar mishap occurring, His Honor found  
it necessary to obtain from the Board  
power to increase the quantity of available  
land necessary for this increased expendi-  
ture. The Board refused; the repairs were  
not proceeded with; when it was suggested  
that the nature of the appointment of these  
unreasonable gentlemen should be ex-  
amined, and it was made clear their appoint-  
ment and dismissal rested in the hands of  
the Superintendent alone. When made  
conscious of this fact, they were found to  
be compliant, and the necessary powers  
were given to His Honor to act as he  
pleased. It will thus be seen that a Waste  
Land Board so constituted is liable to pres-  
sure from without.

With reference to the new clause above  
mentioned, it will be apparent that its  
purpose is to afford additional security of  
tenure to the pastoral tenants of the  
Crown. When His Honor tells us that  
our year's "expenditure will be contingent  
on the sale of land," we should have consid-  
ered it inexpedient to fence its alienation  
around with fresh difficulties; unless it  
be conceded as a fact, and taken as a rule,  
that the tenure on which land has hitherto  
been held should be discarded with other  
feudal reminiscences, and that the land  
should be occupied on the system upheld  
by the apostles of the New Land Theory  
promulgated in Ireland, Switzerland, Can-  
ada, and a few other similarly benighted  
localities. The relation of man to the soil  
is too complex a subject for us to deal  
with until it passes through the hands and  
heads of our paid legislators; but should  
it be maintained by our Provincial Coun-  
cil that the land is the heritage of the  
people, and as such not liable to perpetual

alienation; that it may be leased for  
term of years, and again revert to its per-  
petual ownership; and by being perpetual  
the property of the whole community  
instead of individuals, tend to remove the  
ever-increasing load of taxation we  
suffer under,—there is no doubt they would  
be supported by a large portion of the  
public, and yield by so doing a good reason  
for the belief that this institution is not  
effete as it has been generally considered.

The Public Library Committee holds its  
ordinary monthly meeting at half-past eight  
o'clock to-night. Applications for the post of  
librarian require to be sent in previous to the  
hour of meeting.

The opening Popular Entertainment for  
the present season, under the auspices of the  
Athenæum Hall Committee, is to take place at  
Kidd's Hall on Her Majesty's Birthday. The  
amateur vocalists who have consented to sing  
are practising assiduously almost every day; and  
we may mention, for the benefit of those who  
love to laugh, that the comic element will be  
strongly represented.

The *Evangelist* for the current month is  
more than usually interesting. It contains  
articles on "The Chinese in Otago," "The  
Slave Trade in New Hebrides," "The Gold  
fields of Westland," "Eclecticism," "The  
Seasons," reviews of new publications; and  
a large amount of Provincial, Colonial, and General  
intelligence. The price is only sixpence, and  
the profits accruing from the publication are  
devoted to the Presbyterian Mission Fund.

The fifth anniversary of Court Royal  
Oak of Kawarau (A.O.F.) is to be celebrated in  
the usual manner—viz., by a ball and supper—  
at the Bannockburn Hotel on Friday evening  
the 17th inst. The preparations which are being  
made for the occasion warrant the belief that  
the celebration will be at least as successful as  
those of previous years. The purveyors have  
been entrusted to the experienced management  
of Mrs Richards; while the music will be sup-  
plied by an efficient band under the leadership  
of Mr A. B. Cook.

At a meeting of the Waste Land Board,  
held on Wednesday last, "Mr G. W. Goodger,  
through Mr George Jenour, applied to purchase  
thirty acres of land near Cromwell. There be-  
ing some belief that the ground applied for is the  
spot on which timber rafted down the river is  
landed, the matter was referred to the Warden.  
This block of land, we are informed, is not on the  
Lower Flat, but is situated N.N.W. of Cromwell,  
somewhere between the Municipal reserve and  
Mr M. Shanly's farm.

The following requisition is in course  
of signature throughout the district:—"Crom-  
well, May 11, 1872.—To CHRISTOPHER HICKY,  
Esq., M.P.C., Otago.—We, the undersigned  
Electors of the Kawarau District, in this Pro-  
vince, hereby desire you to place your resigna-  
tion as a Member of the Provincial Council in  
the hands of His Honor the Superintendent,  
feeling that our wants necessitate the attention  
of our Member, and that you can best serve the  
interests of your constituents by resigning the  
trust placed in your keeping."

The subjoined telegram was forwarded  
to us through Greville's agent at Wellington on  
Thursday last:—"Melbourne, 2nd May.—The  
twenty-third annual meeting of the Australian  
Mutual Provident Society was held in Sydney  
on the 24th of April. The report presented by  
the directors showed that an extraordinary de-  
gree of success had attended the operations of  
the Society during the past twelve months.  
There were issued during the year 2337 new  
policies, and the new premiums amounted to  
£32,733 per annum, assuring £330,904. The  
gross annual revenue amounts to £249,016, and  
the credit balance for the year is £146,682. The  
accumulated funds now amount to £904,824."

The survey of that portion of the Car-  
rick Water Race situate between the Royal  
Standard claim and Duff's Saddle, which has  
been undertaken by Mr A. D. Wilson, District  
Surveyor, will probably be completed this week.  
With all deference to the "practical" knowledge  
of race-construction possessed by the directors  
we would remind them that a considerable doubt  
still exists in the minds of many as to the prac-  
ticability of bringing water from Coal Creek to  
the Saddle at a reasonable—or the estimated—  
cost. The sooner this doubt is set at rest the  
better; and only a thoroughly competent profes-  
sional man can settle this question. We want  
to know what the actual cost will be, so that  
we can judge what amount of aid or foreign sub-  
scription will be necessary to bring the under-  
taking to a successful issue, or whether sufficient  
funds can be raised in the district alone.

Messrs McCormick and Co. purpose com-  
mencing their bridge across the Kawarau at  
once. A number of masons and quarrymen have  
been already engaged to quarry stone, and erect  
the abutments. Indeed, we believe the masonry  
has been contracted for by Messrs Ritchie and  
Clyde, and is expected to be completed by the  
end of July. It is believed that the bridge will  
be open for public traffic in five months from the  
present date. Of course, this will in a great  
measure depend on the progress the Government  
make in forming the approaches. The approach  
on the northern side of the river requires to be  
made immediately; and if our representative has  
not forgotten that such a district as the Kawa-  
rau is in existence, he might hardly fulfil his  
duty in this particular instance. In fact, the  
work cannot be gone on with until the Govern-  
ment perform this part of their obligation. The  
bridge will be 141 feet across,—the longest span  
in the Province. Fourteen 5in. wires are to be  
stretched on either side, supporting a roadway  
14ft. in width. The southern pier is to be 30ft.  
by 9ft., and 41ft. high; the turret piers, 7ft. by  
5ft. 6in., tapering to 4ft. by 5ft. at the top, and  
12ft. in height. The northern pier stands on a  
rock, and will be 25ft. by 8ft., and 6ft. in height.  
The timber for the structure is already on the  
ground, and no means that can be adopted to ex-  
pedite the work will, we are assured, be left un-  
tried. We sincerely hope the enterprise man-  
ifested by Messrs McCormick and Co. will meet  
with its deserved reward.

The Half-Holiday is now an established institution in Dunedin, Invercargill, and Lawrence; and there appears to be every probability that Oamaru will shortly follow suit.

Another trial is to be given to the salmon experiment. Dr Featherston has been requested by Mr Gisborne to arrange for another shipment of ova to the Bluff from the Clyde.

Four deer are said by a correspondent of the *Tuapeka Times* to have been seen at the Remarkable Gap, between Nokomai and the Nevis, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the sea level.

Great accounts have been received in Sydney from the Tambaroora reefs: a crushing of seventeen tons yielded 5630 ounces of gold. Paxton's claim has been put into the market at \$160,000.

The number of sheep in the Province of Canterbury on the 1st January last was 2,503,745, being an increase since January, 1871, of 51,687. It is a noteworthy fact that the increase in number on farms is much larger in proportion than on runs.

In consequence of the Superintendent of Nelson curtailing some of the leases, and refusing to grant others, an indignation meeting was held at Reefton, at which a resolution was passed asking the General Government to withdraw the Superintendent's delegated powers, and to take over the charge of the Southwest Goldfields.

The *Tuapeka Times* says:—"We have received authentic information that an immigration of Chinese on a scale of unprecedented magnitude—at least for New Zealand—will set in to Otago next summer. The collection being made for the erection of a Chinese immigration barracks in Dunedin seems confirmatory of this information.

A public meeting was held in Dunedin on Tuesday afternoon, May 7, to present a testimonial to Mr E. B. Cargill, on the eve of his departure on a visit to Europe. The Mayor presided, and Mr Justice Chapman presented the testimonial, which was in the form of a very handsome vase, bearing a suitable inscription. In the evening, Mr Cargill was entertained at a public dinner.

We learn from the *Daily Times* that "a compact little quartz battery of two stampers, intended to be placed by the Government in a shelter on the reclaimed land in Dunedin, and to be used in connection with Professor Black's department of the Otago University, is just about completed at Mr Wilson's foundry, and will be in its place in the course of a few days. It is to be driven by a water-power engine."

We have received the latest issue of the *Illustrated New Zealand Herald*. It contains a good representation of the Balclutha Bridge, and the usual number of illustrations of Australian scenery and architecture. The woodcut of Balclutha Bridge is a vast improvement on the pictorial representation of Queenstown as it was some eight years since, and at which our lacustrine neighbours were so amazed and indignant.

In reply to a letter from Mr R. A. A. Sherrin, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Local Hospital Committee in reference to the desirability of procuring land endowments for country hospitals, Mr T. L. Shepherd, M.P.C., writes as follows:—"My dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 29th ult. I laid the proposition before Messrs Taylor and Hazlett, and urged upon them to bring it under the notice of the Conference; but they came to the conclusion not to do so, on the ground that it would not be successful. I myself agree with you, and think it is to be desired. I may therefore bring it under the consideration of the Council. By-the-by the proposition to grant all license moneys to the Municipalities is almost entirely in the interest of Dunedin. I intend to move for a return of the amounts received for licenses last year in the various municipalities. But consider what the up-country Corporations have done with their funds in the past, and say if it is wise to lessen the sum at command of the Province for roads and tracks to enable them to continue the same conduct. If the Corporations are entitled to the license moneys, then the Goldfields have an equally just right to the gold duty, miners' rights, business, licenses, &c. In fact I am about to urge this. By way of postscript, Mr Shepherd states that any public business entrusted to him shall be attended to, and he will be happy to assist Mr Hickey, the local member, should he bring anything forward in the interests of the district."

#### CROMWELL TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of this Council was held on the 8th inst. Present: The Mayor, Crs. Fraer, Marsh, Dawkins, and Brown.

It was resolved that Cr. Fraer be appointed Acting Town Clerk in the absence of Mr Smythies.

An account from Mr Smythies was passed for payment.

Cr. Marsh was appointed a member of the Public Works Committee, in place of Cr. Shanly, resigned.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Mayor for his services at the Mayoral Conference in Dunedin.

It was proposed by Cr. Fraer, seconded by Cr. Brown, and carried—That a memorial be sent from this Council to the Provincial Council requesting "That power may be vested in the Corporation to deal with Block IX (Melmore-terrace reserve) of the town of Cromwell."

Cr. Marsh gave notice to move at next meeting—That the permanent levels of the Cromwell streets be taken; and that steps be taken to procure the erection of better Police Quarters at Cromwell.

The acting Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Secretary of Land and Works in reference to the Quartz Reef Point Road.

It was decided, on the suggestion of Cr. Marsh, to memorialise the Provincial Council to place a sum on the Estimates for the construction of a track from Cromwell to Cardrona, over Mount Pisa.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

#### CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

**ALL NATIONS.**—The trial crushing from this reef was finished at the Royal Standard battery on Saturday. From twenty-one tons of quartz (which was taken from two different parts of the claim) the yield of gold was 26 ozs. 4 dwts. 20 grs. This being a new venture, and higher up the Range than any other yet worked, the very satisfactory result of the test-crushing will no doubt tend greatly to the encouragement of further prospecting in the same direction. It is the intention of the All Nations Company to keep a couple of men at work on the reef (if practicable) throughout the winter, as they wish to raise a few hundred tons of quartz before entering into any arrangements for machinery.

**ROBERT BURNS.**—The result of a second trial of stone from this claim will probably be known to-morrow (Wednesday). The quantity of stone to be crushed at present is about fifty tons; but owing to the carter being unable to keep the machinery fully supplied, frequent stoppages have been necessitated during the progress of the crushing.

**STAR OF THE EAST.**—The Elizabeth battery is engaged by this company, and manages to get through from eighty to ninety tons a week,—showing how much harder the Elizabeth stone is than that of the Star. As soon as drays can be obtained to bring down the stone, the Star will also commence crushing at the Standard battery.

**HEART OF OAK.**—A fortnight's crushing will be finished at the Star-and-Oak battery to-day. It is expected that the dividend will again be something like 12s. or 15s. per scrip.

**GOLDEN GATE.**—The hard bar of rock we have previously referred to has been cut through, and the cutting of the reef is a consummation now daily expected.

**WELCOME.**—A contract has been let for deepening the shaft to 150 feet,—the price agreed on being £3 per foot.

**CALEDONIAN.**—Three men are now at work in the old drive, getting out stone for another crushing at the R.S. battery.

**COLLEEN BAWN.**—This company has accepted a tender for deepening the present shaft to the extent of about forty feet.

#### CRICKET MATCH.

A scratch match was played on the Cromwell Cricket Ground last Thursday, between sides chosen by Mr Fraer and Mr MacKellar respectively. The weather was calm and pleasant, the turf entirely free of dust, and though none of the players were in proper cricketing form, some very good sport was afforded during the progress of the game to the assembled crowd of onlookers, by whom the match was watched with lively interest throughout. Wickets were pitched at one o'clock, and as only four hours of daylight then remained, it was agreed to decide the match in one innings. Fraer's team went first to the wickets, and although it included several proficient batsmen, Tobin was the only one who succeeded in making a stand, nearly all the others being bowled or caught out in rapid succession. The bowling of Cook, Barnes, and Preshaw was greatly admired; while Tobin's batting was a theme of wonder. The innings resulted in a total score of 37, of which 30 were contributed by Tobin. After a short interval for refreshment, the Opposition were put upon their mettle, and had to contend against the rather formidable bowling of Box and Tobin, the former of whom took seven, and the latter five, wickets. Milns headed the score with 11 runs, which he obtained by careful and scientific play. MacKellar and Preshaw also made very fair average scores; and the batting of one or two of the Colts was highly creditable. The match ended in favour of MacKellar's team, who won by a majority of 7 over their opponents. One or two other single-event matches were played during the afternoon, and the field presented an animated appearance until after sundown.—We append the scores made in the principal match of the day:—

##### FRAER'S SIDE.

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Jenkinson, S. H., b Barnes, c Milns | 0  |
| Box, S., b Preshaw                  | 1  |
| Thompson, E., hit wicket            | 1  |
| Fraer, M., b Preshaw                | 0  |
| Murrell, E., b Preshaw              | 0  |
| Jolly, D. A., b Barnes              | 1  |
| Tobin, H., b Barnes                 | 30 |
| Escott, J., b Barnes                | 0  |
| Smitham, W., b Preshaw              | 0  |
| Brown, R., b Preshaw, c Cook        | 0  |
| Collings, F. A., c and b Cook       | 2  |
| Wright, Joseph, b Preshaw           | 0  |
| Allanby, A. W., b Preshaw           | 0  |
| No ball, 1; bye, 1                  | 2  |
| Total                               | 37 |

##### MACKELLAR'S SIDE.

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Holly, W., b Tobin         | 2  |
| Cook, A. B., b Tobin       | 3  |
| Milns, J., b Box           | 11 |
| Preshaw, J. A., b Tobin    | 7  |
| Barnes, W., b Tobin        | 2  |
| MacKellar, D., c and b Box | 8  |
| Barlow, R., b Box          | 0  |
| Foreman, W., b Tobin       | 0  |
| Sansom, F., b Box          | 0  |
| Inglis, R., st Box         | 0  |
| Goodlad, —, hit wicket     | 0  |
| Mooney, A., b Box          | 4  |
| Smythies, E. K., b Box     | 0  |
| Barnes, Joseph (not out)   | 2  |
| Wide, 1; byes, 5           | 6  |
| Total                      | 45 |

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

##### DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

Young, the man who was shot by the Volunteers on Thursday, still lives; and hopes of his recovery are becoming more sanguine.

The Suez mail was telegraphed on Saturday last, but there is no very important news. Wool is at unprecedentedly high rates in London.

The cause of the non-arrival of the Nebraska with the San Francisco mail is that she broke her steam-chest after leaving Honolulu. She is now hourly expected.

On Sunday night, the Princess Theatre was again crammed to overflowing to hear Mr Smith's lecture.

#### HOW TO MAKE OUR QUARTZ REEFS PAY.

In reverting to the above subject, I find that little remains to be said in relation to the manner of working our mines. If the few suggestions already stated by myself and "Crusher" are attended to, and a certain proportion of gold is found to exist in the quartz, there is nothing to prevent our so-called "poor reefs" from becoming remunerative; and if the work of proving them so was entered upon more in the spirit of legitimate business than that of mere speculation, it is probable that the disappointments would be fewer, and quartz mining in Otago would resolve itself into what it has already become in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, — a safe investment for spare capital. Indeed, it is there proved by statistics that mining ventures yield a considerably larger per centage of profit on the capital employed than many other businesses and speculations at present carried on in the Colony. Surely, with this fact before us, we can afford to throw aside all doubts as to the future of our reefs, any of which coming under my notice would be considered anything but "poor" in the sister Colonies; and, by prudence, careful and efficient management, patience, capital, and sound business principles, render them what they are eminently designed for, — a permanent source of wealth and a benefit to the whole community.

I believe there is a tradition extant in mining circles, that when the Government grant a mining lease to any Company, they reserve the right of a certain supervision of the works while in progress. Upon enquiry, I have failed to discover a single instance in which the right or power has been exercised; and I consider the Government neglects its duty as a landlord by the omission, by allowing its valuable mineral estates to be worked in an improper manner, often resulting in useless expenditure of labour and capital, a final collapse, and a great loss and injury to the community, which, by causing business depression, must naturally react unfavourably on the prosperity of the Province. I am certainly not an advocate for stumbling blocks being placed in the path of mining industry; but there could be no harm in trying the supervising power (if it exists), if placed in the hands of a competent officer appointed for the purpose, who, by an occasional inspection, and by offered suggestions as to improved modes of working, might in time do away with the present reckless and injurious system of utilising our mineral wealth; which, if persisted in, will bring people back to the old, old notion that the production of gold is but an ephemeral blessing instead of a permanent good.

The statistical information as to mining in Otago is meagre indeed. If an officer such as I have alluded to was appointed, it might be made part of his duty to collect and compile reliable reports. He would receive great assistance in such work, if mining managers were instructed, as in many of the large companies in Victoria, to furnish and keep in progress a plan or working section of the mine, showing the depth, width of reef, amount of work done each week, quantity of stone crushed, yield, &c. &c. Such a work to a competent manager would prove interesting, amusing, and instructive, and would be an especial boon to directors on their visits of inspection.

In conclusion, I would state that it is possible, in endeavouring to reform our present crude and imperfect methods of mining, I may meet with the fate of reformers generally, and get snubbed for my pains; but reformation is not, in these enlightened days, a hanging matter, and I, being slightly pachydermitous, shall persist in the attempt, and will at a future date take in hand some of our local reefs, in the hope of inducing a further trial of this fine but neglected gold-field.

Bendigo, May 7.

VIATOR.

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure constituents that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Goldfields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves. — I. Hallenstein & Co.

#### DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

Public attention during the past week has been pretty well engrossed by the able lectures of Mr James Smith, a Melbourne gentleman, who is at present on a visit to the Province. Leaving out of the question the rather far-fetched and, to orthodox believers, extraordinary doctrines promulgated in his theological discourses, it may be truthfully said that for terse, vigorous language, freshness of ideas, and an easy, distinct, and flowing delivery, Mr Smith stands very far in advance of lecturers who have hitherto addressed Dunedin audiences. His literary abilities, too, are versatile in the extreme. No better evidence of this could be given than the contrast between an admirable lecture on "Wit and Humour," given in the lower hall of the Athenaeum on Tuesday last, and an address in the Princess Theatre on the following Sunday evening on "Spiritualism," the subject being divided into the two headings, "Love God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man"; and "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." "Wit and Humour" was a genial, easy, mirthful, and mirth-provoking lecture, drawing forth rounds of applause, and producing uncontrollable laughter; while the address on Sunday evening, although not delivered in a temple devoted to the preaching of religion, was couched in the most beautiful and reverential language, and, divested of a few of the rather peculiar ideas of the speaker, was a broad, practical lesson to humanity, which, were it accepted and acted upon by all men, would make this world what it never will be—an Elysium second only in point of unalloyed bliss and unmixed happiness to the glorious hereafter which is promised the faithful. Judging from the repeated bursts of applause, this lecture met with a responsive echo in the minds of a majority of one of the densest and most closely packed audiences that ever assembled in the theatre.

"Rollickingramism!"—pardon the sudden transition from a lecture treating of ethereal matters to this very mundane subject—has become rife in Dunedin. Until lately, with the exception of occasional evidences of the presence of juvenile and comparatively harmless larrikins, we have enjoyed almost complete immunity from the pleasantries of these undesirable members of the community; but within the last fortnight or so, they have been holding high carnival, and from pawn-brokers to City Councilors they have selected their victims, and indulged in their destructive proclivities. The last freak—though, in comparison with others which have been carried out, a comparatively harmless one—was kicking a barrel about Princes-street at the unseasonable hour of 2 a.m. In this case the culprit, unfortunately for himself, came under the stern and unrelenting eye of the myrmidons of the law, was on the following day brought before His Worship the Mayor, and received a salutary lesson in the shape of a forty-shilling fine. Perhaps this will serve as a caution to others.

To-day (Thursday) is the day set apart for public thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and has been observed as a general holiday, nearly every shop in the city having been closed. Divine service has been held in several of the churches, and special prayers suitable to the occasion formed part of the services. The Provincial Council has also adopted an address assuring Her Majesty of the deep sympathy of her Otago subjects in the anxiety which His Royal Highness's illness caused the Royal family, and of their heartfelt congratulations at the Prince's convalescence. No doubt Her Majesty will be deeply gratified at this expression of loyalty from such a remote corner of her dependencies, although all interest in the Prince's late illness will have died out by the time the Otago congratulations reach England.

Haselmayer has been drawing splendid houses at the Masonic Hall, and certainly not without reason, for his performances are truly wonderful. He seems to possess an inexhaustible store of tricks and extraordinary feats of legerdemain, and goes through them with a dexterity which is quite sufficient to ensure certainty that the mode of their accomplishment will remain a profound mystery. He gives his closing performance on Saturday evening.

A painful sensation was created in town this afternoon by the circulation of a report that a man had been shot at the Ocean Beach rifle range by the Volunteers who were practising there. The report received confirmation by the arrival of a horseman riding post-haste for a medical man, from whom details were gathered. It appears that the wounded man, whose name is Walter Young, was walking on the beach in company with his two brothers, and was suddenly struck down by a ball which entered near the groin on his left side. The Volunteers were practising at the range at the time; and I am reliably informed that they had not hoisted the danger-flag before commencing practice. Assistance was immediately rendered to Young by a gentleman who was out driving on the beach in company with some ladies, and who promptly lent his buggy for the purpose of conveying the sufferer to town. Before reaching Dunedin, however, Dr Sorley, who was proceeding to the scene of the accident, met the conveyance, and immediately extracted the bullet. It is hoped that the wound will not prove fatal, although doubts are entertained of the man's recovery.



## ALEXANDRA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

May 11.

I am pleased to be able to report that, on the whole, mining matters in this district are progressing favourably; and this seems to be the case in most districts, according to the evidence of the last escort, which appears to me to be an extraordinarily large one, considering the fact that so many mining parties have been idle for the last four months for want of water. There can be little doubt that we have a prosperous future before us.

Blackwell and party, about eight miles up the Manuherikia river, are busily engaged in cleaning up the large paddock they stripped before Christmas, since which time, until quite recently, they had no water for mining purposes. The Owens Company are now stripping another paddock, including a portion of the Manuherikia river, endeavouring to strike the lead worked by Bedford & Butler some five years since. Up to the present time, they have been working ground further to the east, which proved to be a deep gutter containing very good gold, but, from the heavy nature of the workings, it has yielded only a little more than wages. Should they strike the lead in the paddock they are now sinking, I believe their heavy outlay for the last six months will be repaid. The Manuherikia Company are in full work near the Brewery, and on the terraces near Ainslie's; and are doing very well. I believe that it is intended to bring the Golden Gate Co.'s and several other races into the Wai Keri Keri valley, the ground in that vicinity being considered first-class sluicing ground; but it is to be feared that the purchased ground, and that held under agricultural leases, will very much interfere with sluicing operations. The Golden Gate race takes its rise from Chatto Creek, and terminates at Blacks No. 1 at present. The Suspension race, which also rises from Chatto Creek and terminates at Blacks No. 1, is to be taken into Timbers and Drybread. Which two changes do not speak very highly for the auriferous nature of Blacks. The fluming of these two races over the Manuherikia river must have cost a good deal of money, and now the flumes are to be rendered useless.

The Hit-or-Miss Co. at Frenchman's Point, and Kitt and party at the Half-mile Beach, have again started work for the winter, and should the river keep at a low level, no doubt both claims will pay handsomely. McHoy and party are progressing favourably with their monster tail-race, and expect to be through the rock in about a month; this race commences immediately below the ferry over the Molyneux, and is constructed parallel with the Teviot road for a distance of quarter of a mile. It is intended to work the whole of the ground in the vicinity of Golden Gully, which is believed to be favourable for sluicing; and I hope it will prove so. The claims further up the river are all in full work, and doing well; and the same may be said of those in Butcher's and Conroy's gullies.

The Butcher's reef is in full work, and some very good stone is being got out. I was in hopes of being able to report the result of their first crushing, but they could not obtain sufficient water to drive the wheel for the purpose of keeping the shaft dry; for, although they have had no water on the surface, they are troubled with an extra supply below—a drawback that will materially interfere with quartz-mining in Otago. The Conroy's reef is still idle, and I believe the quantity of water in the shaft is the cause. It is a great loss to the district to have so efficient a crushing-battery idle.

The Chinese are still doing very well at the Manorburn. One of their number has opened a butcher's shop some little distance in the rear of the Palmeral Hotel, which will doubtless materially interfere with the trade of our town butchers. But I believe they can afford to lose a few customers, as they are charging from 100 to 150 per cent. on the prime cost of their beef,—which surely is rather overdoing the thing. The Chinamen are certainly a fortunate race, (at least, those residing in the vicinity of Alexandra seem favoured). Our good-natured and obliging storekeepers not only supply them with cheap groceries, &c., but actually drive them to their homes in spring-carts; in fact, to such an extent is this the case, that on some Saturday afternoons a stranger would think the different carts were plying for hire. The simpler Europeans have to walk; "John" makes it a case of "You won't,—another will."

Our Municipal Council are bestirring themselves in the matter of supplying the town with water; and, if they succeed, will deserve the thanks of at least everyone residing in the Municipality. But these things are not to be done without money, and the ratepayers should not object at having to "fork out" for so desirable an object.

Our library is in a flourishing condition, second to none on the Goldfields; and I hear the Committee have ordered a quantity of new books, which will prove acceptable.

On the 24th, the Foresters intend to celebrate their anniversary by a ball, which is to take place in the Library Hall, when I believe one of the largest assemblages ever seen on a similar occasion in Alexandra will meet to foot it on the "light fantastic." I hear the Foresters intend giving the proceeds to the Library funds; they could not do better.

On Tuesday evening, a few gentlemen met at Ryan's Bendigo Hotel for the purpose of having a "parting glass" with Mr J. W. M. Purdie, a gentleman who has acted as clerk in the Bank here for the last two years, and has earned the respect and good-will of all who know him. The Mayor occupied the chair, and, on behalf of Mr Purdie's many friends, presented him with a very handsome gold chain and appendages, and also a gold pencil-case, as a testimonial of their esteem. Mr Purdie feelingly thanked his friends, through the Mayor, for their handsome present; and a very pleasant evening was spent in "speechifying," toast-proposing, and the other usual accompaniments of these convivial meetings.

## BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 8, 1872.

I am compelled to admit the interesting fact that there is a complete dearth of local news this week; in fact, like Canning's knife-grinder, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell, sir." Winter this year has arrived with unusual regularity; unlike the San Francisco mail-boats, it was punctual to the very day appointed for the advent of "Jack Frost." Several falls of snow have taken place, and all the ranges in this neighbourhood are tolerably well draped in their snowy mantle. The days, however, are beautifully mild, and anyone desiring more reasonable weather would be hard to please indeed. If hard frost sets in, as is quite possible from present indications, the river will fall to a very low level this season, and perhaps give us a chance for subaqueous explorations in the bed of that modern "Pactolus," the Clutha.

The Cromwell Company pursues the even tenor of its way. The mill is kept constantly at work, there being now a plentiful supply of water. I hear of no especial changes in their reef, which seems now to yield stone of an average quality throughout the entire workings. I cannot help thinking that reticence on the part of quartz companies in the matter of yields is a very short-sighted policy; in the absence of correct information, the public are not likely, as in the case of a prisoner at the bar, to give them "the benefit of the doubt."

The Colclough Company are also busy crushing. They had a washing-up last week; and it appears to have been satisfactory, as additional hands have been employed, and a night-shift placed at work.

The prospecting of the Aurora is progressing,—if by progression is meant the employment of two men. If its development is to be a work of time, the tributers have decidedly hit upon the correct plan for such an issue. I hope soon to see an infusion of more vigour into this speculation; to use a very vulgar colonial expression, it is "neither fighting nor holding the candle."

The Chinese are in great force here just now, and, in these times of opposition butchers, must fancy themselves in an earthly paradise. The ordinary Mongolian type of stolidity of countenance is fast disappearing, and changing to a universal "broad grin," due, I suspect, to the strain upon the epidermis caused by daily sitting the food-receiving feature of the "index of the mind" with Mr Mitchinson's cheap mutton. If this state of things continues through the winter, I would recommend respirators as an addition to the ordinary picturesque costume of the Celestials, as cold blasts of air are unhealthy adjuncts to a distended epigastrium, or as the "P.R." puts it, the "bread-basket."

It may be news to some of your readers to learn that notwithstanding the disastrous failure of the New Guinea expedition, another with the same object is being organised in Queensland. I trust it may meet with better luck. As "distance lends enchantment to the view," the aspirations of many of my acquaintances are fixed upon that terra incognita as the theatre of future gold-mining operations; and certainly, if gold exists in any quantity there, any one carrying with him his digging experiences of the past few years, should have no difficulty in realising his most sanguine hopes. It is to be hoped that New Guinea may prove the true "land of promise" to the miner, as some such refuge will be needed when the inevitable exodus takes place from New Zealand to make room for Dr Featherston's "suitable selections." It is a pity our Agent-General had not lived in the Tower of Babel era; he would have been saved a deal of travelling to and from search of a confusion of tongues. He is looking very far ahead indeed when he expects to weld such an incongruous mass of nationalities into one common people. If I had a desire to extend my existence beyond the common span, I might wish "to be there to see."

## PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 3RD MAY.

GOLDFIELDS EXPENDITURE.

Mr Mervyn asked the Secretary for the Goldfields when the return ordered by the Council on the 25th June last, in reference to the expenditure on the Gold-fields, would be laid on the table?

Mr Bradshaw said that as a good deal of time had necessarily to be given to the preparation of the return, its completion was protracted. When completed, it would be laid on the table.

SHIRES BILL.

Mr Reid moved the second reading of this Bill. The Bill had been introduced in compliance with a resolution of the Council last session on the motion of the Hon. Dr Menzies. The Government had endeavoured to keep the Bill as free as possible from unnecessary machinery; but, as very large powers would be conferred on the Councils, it was necessary that machinery should be supplied which would enable them to properly exercise those powers. It was left for the districts to say whether they would unite for the purpose of maintaining and having control of the main trunk lines of road. The Councils would be invested with a large power in regard to turnpikes. As soon as they took over an extent of road where a turnpike ought to be established, the Councils would exercise all the privileges which the Executive now enjoys.

After a few remarks by Dr Webster and Mr Thomson,

Mr Shepherd said that the Bill entirely failed to grapple with the real question.

The great objection to the Bill was that it did not provide the necessary machinery for outlying districts where required; it did not give the least relief to the Goldfields. He would, however, support the second reading of the Bill, because it was a very small step in the right direction, and in order to indicate his desire to see Shires established, which would result in increased settlement and prosperity.

Messrs Tolmie, Holmes, Bastings, Menzies, Mervyn, Catten, McLean, Hutcheson, and Bastings, took part in the debate; and the second reading was ultimately adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, 6TH MAY.

A message from His Honor the Superintendent was received, asking the Council to concur with him in recommending the General Assembly to allow the Otago Dock Trust to borrow another £10,000, mainly for the purpose of providing the Dock with the necessary working plant.

After three or four questions, put to the Government, regarding roads, &c., had been disposed of,

Mr Shepherd moved, and it was carried,— "That there be laid upon the table a return showing in detail the sums paid into the Provincial Treasury for licenses, and the nature of same, during the last financial year, issued within the boundaries of the various municipalities, and the names of such municipalities."

On the motion of Mr Hutcheson, a Select Committee was appointed to "enquire into the position which the lands set apart as endowments for schools, hospitals, Clutha River Trust, &c., stand as reserves, and the probable revenue arising from said lands."

Mr Smeaton moved, and it was carried, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Congratulatory Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales."

Messrs Bradshaw, Bastings, James, Browne, Brown, Armstrong, and Shepherd were appointed a Gold-fields Committee.

The debate upon the second reading of the Shires Bill was continued by several speakers; Mr Reid replied, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee on the Lawrence Reserves Management Bill, which was reported to the House without amendments, read a third time, and passed.

The House went into Committee upon the Shires Bill, and the consideration of its provisions occupied the attention of the Council until 11 p.m., when progress was reported, and the House adjourned until 2 p.m. next day.

TUESDAY, 7TH MAY.

Several questions, upon matters of little interest to Cromwell, were answered by the Government; two motions were carried in reference to an enquiry into the Mon Flat sale; and a motion for an educational reserve in Invercargill was carried.

On the motion of Mr Reid, the Council concurred with his Honor in his recommendation regarding a further loan to be negotiated by the Otago Dock Trust.

Mr Macassey moved, "That a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with the Council of the Otago University upon the expediency of establishing Law and Medicine Classes in connection with the University."—Mr Macassey spoke at some length in support of his motion; which was eventually carried.

The same member moved for copies of official correspondence relating to the appointment of C. D. R. Ward as a District Court Judge for the Province of Otago. He contended that the appointment was wholly unnecessary; and quoted a report of the proceedings of Mr Ward's Court at Tokomairiro:—"The principal business was to exchange compliments."—Mr Taylor, as the sole representative of the bar present, complimenting His Honor, and Judge Ward in his turn complimenting Mr Taylor. In the evening His Honor and

a few friends were entertained at dinner by Mr Taylor. For that they would have to pay £800 or £900 a year.

The motion was agreed to. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a debate on the land question.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY.

The debate on the Waste Lands Resolutions was resumed. Mr Tolmie's amendment was lost on the voices.

A long debate took place relative to the constitution of the Waste Land Board, and several amendments on the Resolutions were proposed and adopted; after which the debate was further adjourned.

THE SHIRES BILL.

Before resuming consideration of this Bill in Committee, Mr Mervyn moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Shires Bill to make provision therein which will enable districts outside of Road Districts to form Shires under the Bill." The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The Council then went into Committee upon the Bill.

A number of additional clauses were inserted on the motion of the Hon. Dr Menzies. After all the clauses had been considered in Committee, the Bill was reported to the House with amendments.

DUNSTAN COMMONAGE.

The following motion, standing in Mr Shepherd's name, was passed:—"That the petition of 236 residents in the Dunstan district, praying that an extended common may be reserved for the use of the inhabitants, be referred to the Gold-fields Committee to report thereon."

RETURN RELATIVE TO PASTORAL LAND.

Mr McArthur, in the absence of Mr Shepherd, moved—"That there be laid on the table a Return, showing the names of lessees and licensees of pastoral country, date of commencement of lease or license, unexpired term, area of runs, number of great cattle, number of small cattle, assessment paid 1871-2, increase, decrease, situation of run, whether in Gold-field or not."—Carried.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In answer to a question by Mr Shand, Mr Reid said he would probably be in a position to bring down the Financial Statement about the beginning of next week—perhaps on Tuesday.

## Mr Macandrew on Education.

On Monday evening, May 6, Mr Macandrew, M.H.R. for Port Chalmers, while addressing his constituents, made the following remarks on the above subject:—"To my mind it is as clear as the sun that if we alter the present national, unsectarian system, in favour of denominationalism, we shall have no education at all, or a miserable, shrunken-up system, altogether an abortion. No doubt in the large centres of population it might be possible to carry on the denominational system of education, but throughout the country, where there are thin populations, there will, in reality, be no education worthy of the name. We hear a good deal about secular education. I should like to know what that means. Does it mean the exclusion from our public schools of all reference to the Great Creator, the God in whom we live, and move, and have our being? Does it mean the exclusion of all reference to a future state, and of all reference to a world beyond the grave? If this is what is meant, then, I say, perish all secular education! (Great applause.) Gentlemen, I believe it means exclusion from our public schools of that ancient, venerable, and true book, the Bible—the book which, translated into our mother tongue, has been the bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and the foundation stone of modern civilisation. Upon nothing else has the glory of the British Empire, the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon race so much depended.—(Renewed applause.) Yet we are asked to deny to our children the right of using that book as a lesson-book. We may allow our children to read the history of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Greeks, and others; but about the Jews—the most interesting race upon the face of the earth,—or about the early history of Christianity, they must read nothing; there is no objection to their reading the works of Demosthenes, of Virgil, and of Shakspeare, but by no means must we admit the writings of Moses, of David, of Jeremiah, of Solomon, and of Paul, and of that great teacher himself, Jesus Christ. I really have no patience in thinking about it. Am I to be told that my children are to be taught in the common schools to read all about the mythological deities of antiquity, and not to read anything about the only living, true God? Where do you find sublimer poetry, or anything better as regards ethics and morals, than in the Bible? And yet these things are to be kept from us! Really, it almost makes one exclaim—

Oh, judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason!"

From late Australian telegrams we cull the subjoined items of news:—One man has been killed, and three severely scalded, by boiler explosions at the mines in Victoria. Wilkie, convicted of the murder of Benson at Daylesford, has been sentenced to death without mercy. A man named Chiff has been found guilty of committing a rape on a child at Sandhurst, and has been sentenced to death. A wild man has been creating a sensation in the neighbourhood of Pallarat. Fraser the bushranger, who was lately released after serving his sentence, was shot and badly wounded while attempting to commit a burglary at Mudgee, N.S.W.

# SELECT POETRY.

## BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is like a race, where some succeed  
While others are beginning;  
His luck in some, in others speed,  
That gives an early winning.  
But if you chance to fall behind,  
Ne'er slacken your endeavour;  
Keep this wholesome truth in mind,  
"Tis better late than never!"

And if you keep ahead, 'tis well,  
But never trip your neighbour;  
His noble when you can excel  
By honest, patient labour;  
But if you are outstripped at first,  
Press on as bold as ever;  
Remember, though you are surprised,  
"Tis better late than never!"

Ne'er labour for an idle boast,  
Or victory o'er another;  
But while you strive your uttermost,  
Deal fairly with a brother.  
Whatever your station, do your best,  
And hold your purpose ever;  
And if you fail to do the rest,  
"Tis better late than never!"

## "Loafers."

The modern "loafer" is the abject slave of  
himself, having neither the power nor the inclination  
to labour to avert the ruin, the misery,  
the disgrace which are hanging over his  
head. He would rather go without his dinner  
than do a day's work in order to obtain  
it, and is content to sleep under a haystack  
or a hedge, if it involves any very great ex-  
pense on his part to obtain the luxury of a  
bed. He can endure hunger, or thirst, or  
cold, or wet, or the undisguised  
contempt of the world—anything  
but regular, settled, honest work. He will  
wander over the country, more at war  
with his fellow-men than ever was luckless  
descendant of Ishmael,—robbing a henroost  
here, or supplanting the price of a glass  
there, so weary that he can hardly drag one  
before the other, in wind or rain, frost or  
snow, or under a broiling sun which shrivels  
his flesh into parchment, in preference to  
labouring in a comfortable workshop, for  
wages which would, at any rate, enable him  
to live comfortably and decently. If, by  
some fortunate fluke, he becomes the posses-  
sor of a sum of money, he does not keep any  
portion of it as a reserve fund for those bad  
times which are constantly overtaking him.  
No, he seeks some dirty pot-house, and sits  
himself down to drink and smoke just as long  
as his money will last. Never, if he has  
money in his pocket for present necessities,  
does he put himself to any inconvenience to  
add to his store. Prudence and forethought  
are, apparently, qualities which he does not  
possess; at any rate, if he possesses them,  
they are not sufficiently developed to induce  
him to forsake his earthly paradise—the dirty  
parlour—so long as he can help it. There  
he will remain, holding forth, after the man-  
ner of Dr Johnson,—being quite as dogmatic  
in his statements as the learned pedant him-  
self,—to all who will listen to him. Politics,  
metaphysics, theology, and science all come  
like to him, for he has thought, and formed  
distinct opinions, upon each subject. He  
can criticise the policy of a Prime Minister  
in very forcible language, and talk about re-  
ligion in a style which would astonish many  
theological warriors, and, at the same time,  
puzzle them not a little. His views are dis-  
ordered and his reasoning weak, but it is a  
mistake to set him down as a muddle-brained  
fool. He often possesses a fund of informa-  
tion,—it may be, much of it is not reli-  
able; but there remains the fact that he pos-  
sesses much that is. He has studied Holy  
Writ, and is not unacquainted with the grand  
conceptions of Shakspeare; while he has  
derived out of his own mind a system of poli-  
tical economy, somewhat startling in its  
originality, and which is not at all in accord  
with the theories propounded by Adam  
Smith, Mill, or Bastiat, whom, however, he  
is not afraid to assert he holds in unmitigated  
contempt. And, what is more, he can say  
what he thinks. Hear him talking about the  
wrongs which society and the State inflict  
upon him, and this will be at once admitted.  
He possesses cunning enough to induce him  
to pretend that it is not his fault he is idle,  
and poor, but the fault of those who have  
charge of the State. He is generally listened  
to with much attention and outward respect,  
which is not surprising, seeing that he pos-  
sesses a fund of dry humour and racy anec-  
dote. So clever—though eccentrically clever  
in his conversation, that people are often led  
to inquire how it happens that he is not in a  
more respectable position. It must be re-  
peated that it is because he is lazy and vicious,  
because he will not work, preferring to live,  
like an unowned dog, from hand to mouth,  
than be the servant of any man, and subject  
to fixed rules and conditions. He is too  
lothful to keep himself clean, or to comb his  
hair,—too lazy, in short, to do anything but  
eat, drink, and talk. He only leaves his pot-  
house willingly when his money is done, be-  
cause he knows that if he did not do so, he  
would be turned out. He goes forth reluc-  
tant enough to beg and steal, to encounter  
all winds and weathers, to lurk about street-  
corners or prowl along under the hedges of  
the highroad, with bent head and shuffling  
gait, looking the poor, mean, pitiful creature  
that his sloth and its accompanying vices  
have made him.—*Liberal Review.*

## The President of the French Republic.

The following description of M. Thiers is  
from the pen of a correspondent of the Lon-  
don *Daily Telegraph* :—  
As the members were trooping back from  
the lobbies, and patient M. Grévy was wait-  
ing for the note of the numbers on each side,  
the crowd at the right door made way for a  
short, stout, squat man, with a square face  
and white hair, who walked, or rather  
waddled, to the bench facing the tribune,  
and sat down, or rather tumbled into, the  
seat. It was the President of the French  
Republic. He placed a pile of papers before  
him, and went through the process of hand-  
shaking with a few members. A Deputy as-  
cended the tribune, and said a few words  
about the income-tax. When he had finished,  
M. Thiers raised his finger to let M. Grévy  
know that he "demanded the word," and  
the expectant House cheered the uplifted  
digit. The elevation of that forefinger had a  
marvellous effect. I have so often spoken of  
the noise, the schoolboy din, the Bedlamite  
shouting of the Assembly, that I am bound  
to record the power of silence which it dis-  
played when under the spell of M. Thiers.  
Not that the Deputies stilled their voices all  
at once. They took at least five minutes to  
stop speaking, although their vigorous efforts  
to be still were quickened by the sharp peals  
of the President's bell. Meanwhile, M.  
Thiers had gone up to the tribune, and was  
making his preparations for the delivery of a  
great speech in much the same leisurely  
fashion as a man might dress for dinner. A  
bundle of papers was placed in order; a  
book, from which the orator had to quote,  
was laid on the top of the heap, as if to pre-  
vent any gust of passion from blowing the  
sheets away; and then out came the histori-  
cal pocket-handkerchief. M. Thiers's pocket-  
handkerchiefs are peculiar. They are white,  
with a black border an inch broad, as if they  
were meant to imply that, even in blowing  
his nose, the President must display a token  
of mourning for Sedan. Presently an atten-  
dant comes to the tribune with a silver salver,  
on which are placed a glass of water and a  
glass of Burgundy. Before beginning and  
while delivering a speech M. Thiers drinks  
Burgundy as openly as Pitt used to drink  
port. A sip is taken from the red tumbler;  
then a sip is taken from the white; then, in  
due historic order, the black-edged handker-  
chief is made to do its work; finally, when  
all these little tricks of manner have been  
gone through, a somewhat feeble, but clear,  
voice speaks out with rapid utterance and  
beautiful articulation. Soon the voice begins  
to strengthen, until, at times, a sentence will  
ring through the Assembly. The gestures  
grow more animated, epigrams are shot forth  
like stones from a catapult, and loud cheers  
and approving laughter stop the orator now  
and then, enabling him to take breath, a new  
sip of wine, and a fresh rub of the handker-  
chief. On goes the wonderful old man, amid  
the intense silence of the Assembly, growing  
animated, throwing out his arms with youth-  
ful fire, and occasionally raising his voice to  
give force to an epithet until his words seem  
to be flung across the hall. For nearly two  
hours does he speak without showing any  
signs of fatigue; and when he goes down  
from the tribune, members come to shake  
hands with the veteran debater in token of  
their admiration.

## Extraordinary Escapes from Death.

A porkbutcher's man, named Breche, just  
tried before one of the French court-martials  
for participation in the insurrection, related  
in his defence an extraordinary series of es-  
capes from hanging, drowning, and shooting.  
He was taken by force from the shop in  
which he was employed during the Commune,  
and enrolled in a battalion of the National  
Guards serving at Neuilly. As he had for-  
merly been in the army, the insurgents of-  
fered to make him captain, but he declined  
the honour, and so incurred the ill-will of his  
comrades. A few days afterwards he at-  
tempted to escape, but was recaptured, and a  
drum-head court-martial condemned him to  
death. Instead, however, of shooting him,  
the insurgents resolved to hang him, and a  
rope having been put round his neck, he was  
suspended to the bars of a first-storey win-  
dow. When his executioners saw that he had  
ceased to move, they left him. But he had  
supported himself by his fingers on some pro-  
jection of the wall, and at his cries some  
other National Guards came up, cut him  
down, and took him to their barracks, which  
was encamped farther on. He remained with  
them two days, and then made another at-  
tempt to get away, but was pursued, and in  
order to escape threw himself into the river.  
After a severe struggle, he succeeded in reach-  
ing the other side, but was received by the  
Versailles troops with a shower of bullets,  
one of which wounded him in the leg. He  
told his story to the officer, who refused to  
believe him, and sent him before another  
court-martial, which ordered him to be shot  
with some other Federates. These men were  
placed against a wall, and the firing party  
discharged a volley at them. Breche was  
not mortally wounded, although struck in  
two places, and having been found and taken  
in by an inhabitant of Putaux, soon re-  
covered; but on his attempting to re-enter  
Paris was arrested as an insurgent, and sent  
to Versailles, where he was brought up for  
trial. His story, as told by him, proved to  
be true on every point, and the court, of  
course, acquitted him.

A poor sick man, with a mustard-plaster  
on his back, said: "If I should eat a loaf of  
bread, I'd be a live sandwich."

## Extraction of Gold from Pyrites.

On this subject, Mr E. A. Kayser, writing  
to the *Ballarat Miner*, says:—"Mr Harry  
Koch, of Bendigo, has erected a machine for  
extracting gold from pyrites, and he has been  
rewarded for his enterprise. I know for a  
fact that he got out of five tons of blanket  
tailings from Menzies' New Chum, as much  
as 18 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold, and the quartz was  
not nearly so much stained with mundie and  
pyrites, as it is on this field below the water-  
level. His process is the following:—The  
pyrites having been separated from the sand,  
is taken to a heap, and thence put into a sort  
of hopper, whence it falls upon the floor of  
the furnace for burning. This furnace is in  
the shape of a half pyramid, built of the best  
fire-bricks. It rises one foot in height. At  
the lower part is situated the fire-place, two  
logs being sufficient to keep it going after the  
furnace is thoroughly heated. The fire runs  
through the structure to the top, and, being  
arched close, the flame as it passes up is thrown  
upon the pyrites, which is spread upon the  
narrow space, and kept continually turned by  
men with long-handled rakes through small  
loop-holes in the sides, thus presenting it to  
the action of the flames in such a manner that  
it is thoroughly roasted, and the arsenic, sul-  
phur, &c., driven off. The moving also  
causes the pyrites to fall down the incline,  
and it gradually moves on until it drops  
through a small aperture near the fire into a  
space, whence, thoroughly burned, it is taken  
away to undergo the third and most impor-  
tant process.

"Having been burned, the pyrites, which  
before that process was of a blue colour, but  
is now rusty red, is taken to the house con-  
taining the grinding pans (Wheeler's) and  
there put into the pans. These are more  
difficult to describe. Around the pan are  
fixed between the outer edge and the stan-  
dard plates, knives, or whatever one may call  
them, which are curved and converged into  
the centre, where two faces meet when the  
standard is turned round, and between these  
two iron faces the pyrites passes and is ground,  
going down underneath, and then by the ac-  
tion rising up through an aperture round the  
outer edge, and being brought down to the  
iron faces again by the action of the pyrites,  
for the plates do not move, but guide the  
pyrites into the centre where the grinding  
machinery is at work, so that they may be  
said to run in a circle. After the pyrites is  
ground for some time, and is supposed to be  
ready, a certain amount of quicksilver is  
mixed with it, and the grinding process is  
repeated until the quicksilver is thoroughly  
mixed with the pyrites. The pyrites and  
the quicksilver now pass, when they are sup-  
posed to be ready, into an amalgamating pan  
filled with water, which is continually stirred.  
The quicksilver containing the gold sinks to  
the bottom, while the water carries off the  
dross into a small buddle, designed exactly  
like the one described. The floor of this  
buddle is covered with copper, and this  
catches the smallest particle of silver which  
may have escaped, allowing the other matter  
to flow away.

"It may be as well to mention a few im-  
portant particulars concerning the furnace.  
In burning pyrites the great objection is the  
effect of the arsenical fumes in poisoning the  
air. Mr Koch's mode to prevent this is as  
follows. The flame, after passing up the pas-  
sage referred to, on the floor of which is placed  
the pyrites, has to go back underneath this  
floor in another flue, and heats the floor on  
which the pyrites is spread. It then goes up  
another passage underneath this again, hav-  
ing thus 102 feet of a passage in the furnace  
before passing out of it. From the furnace  
the flame passes to a square chamber close to  
the chimney-stack of the crushing machine.  
Upon the flame when it enters this chamber  
a multitude of small jets of water are poured,  
causing the condensation of all the poisonous  
matter, and their precipitation to the chamber  
in the form of white powder, while the vapor,  
cleared of all obnoxious particles, passes off  
up the chimney with the other smoke."

## Fifteen Minutes of Terror.

In the year 1859 I was a gold miner on the  
Durham Lead, Victoria, Australia. I had  
been tenderly raised in childhood, but that  
did not prevent me from following the calling  
of a gold digger and all its ups-and-downs.  
I have run many risks from ground caving  
in, fording rivers, &c., but the greatest and  
most thrilling I think I ever experienced is  
the subject of this narrative. The Durham  
Lead is on the Ovens Diggings, and was  
pretty good. I had worked on it some year  
or two previous to the time of which I write.  
I was doing nothing then, and was induced by  
an old friend to try my luck in an old claim  
which he thought would remunerate us for  
our labour. The shaft on this claim, I will  
mention, was 230 feet deep, from the surface  
to the bottom. It will not be out of place to  
say the manner in which we worked the claim  
was by a perpendicular pillar or derrick raised  
over the shaft with a wheel to the other end,  
in which the rope was run, and led out to a  
walk for a horse, who hauled all the washdirt  
or gravel from the claim. This appliance was  
also used for lowering and raising the men  
who worked down below. We had two ropes;  
the one for raising the men was new and  
strong, and the one that raised the gold and  
gravel was rotten. I took the management  
of the underground work, and my mate al-  
ways stayed on top, and attended to the  
work there. The company consisting of but  
two of us, we had to employ labour; and as  
white men were very scarce and hard to get,  
we had recourse to Chinamen, and I may  
here add, for the benefit of that much abused  
and derided nation, very efficient good work-

men they are. We worked the claim some  
month or six weeks before we found payable  
gold, when we were rewarded by obtaining  
very good prospects. One evening, about  
six o'clock, my mate made the signal down  
the shaft that it was time to quit, but I was  
anxious to have a certain piece of work done  
and secured, so I told the Chinamen to go up  
and I would follow, as I invariably stayed  
down the last. At last I got to the foot of  
the shaft, and found that they had all gone  
up and the rope was waiting for me. I blew  
out the candle, put my foot in the rope,  
clutched hold of the rope above my head,  
gave the signal, and slowly commenced the  
ascent. Up, up! Every foot I went the  
more disastrous would it be if anything went  
wrong. Looking above me, I saw a small  
opening like a pane of glass. It was the  
mouth of the shaft, the distance making it  
look very small. When nearly half way up  
I heard a sharp twang—reader, I can hear it  
now—which curdled my blood with an unde-  
finable terror. What was it? Ah! my ex-  
perience told me too plainly—a strand of the  
rope had parted! What my exact feelings  
were I cannot define. A vague feeling of  
awe came over me. I trembled. I would  
hold on with an arm of iron, fingers of steel.  
But vain, all in vain! I saw the strand slowly  
but surely separating itself from the main  
part. It was two feet above my head—it  
might as well have been fifty, for I could not  
reach it. Years of my life crowded into a  
few minutes. Should I cry for help? Of  
what avail; if I could, they would never hear  
me! Instinctively I gave an inward groan, for  
no sound escaped my lips—my tongue felt too  
large for my mouth. But love of life is strong;  
it worked a powerful difference in me; I saw  
I could do no good but keep perfectly still.  
I held my breath, thinking to make myself  
lighter—for in a few seconds I should be on the  
surface, or—oh, horror!—a poor, smashed,  
bleeding, broken mass at the bottom. Slowly,  
slowly, I ascended! "Hold on, you few  
threads! hold on! a human life is depending  
on your feeble strength!" I mentally prayed.  
I felt my body getting heavier, and heavier;  
the two small strands that were holding me  
were getting longer and longer! In this mo-  
ment I became conscious that it was lighter  
—I could see the daylight! I was nearer the  
top, I was half-way out of the shaft! I made  
a clutch at the framework or timber of the  
shaft. I was safe! A dizzy feeling came  
over me; I felt too thankful to speak. I sat,  
however, until I could hear my partner say—  
"What's the matter?" I asked him to look  
at the rope. A light was brought. I partly  
fancied it was a dream, a horrible nightmare;  
but no, it was reality! They had sent down  
the old rope for the new one. I am a heavy  
man, the Chinamen were light. The rope  
was never used again. I could have broken  
it with my hands. My partner was very much  
chagrined at his carelessness, and felt it very  
much, no doubt.

## What it is to be a Widow.

"I think it must be a jolly thing to be a  
young widow!" I heard this remark made  
the other day, in a group of laughing girls.  
I think I remember saying such a thing my-  
self in my girlish times. Do you know, girls,  
what it is to be a widow? It is to be ten  
times more open to comment and criticism  
than any demoiselle could possibly be. It is  
to have men gaze as you pass, first at your  
black dress, and then at your widow's cap,  
until your sensitive nerves quiver under the  
insult. It is to have one ill-attured per-  
son say, "I wonder how long she will wait  
before she marries again?" and another, "un-  
til she gets a good chance, I suppose." It is  
now and then to meet the glance of real sym-  
pathy, generally from the poorest and hum-  
blest women you meet, and feel your eyes  
fill at the token, so rare that it is, alas! un-  
looked for. It is to have your dear, fashion-  
able friends console you after this fashion:  
"Oh, well! it's a dreadful loss. We knew  
you'd feel it, dear." And in the next breath,  
"You will be sure to marry again, and your  
widow's cap is very becoming to you."

But it is more than this to be a widow. It  
is to miss the strong arm you have leaned  
upon, the true faith that you knew could  
never fail you, though all the world might  
forsake you. It is to miss the dear voice  
that uttered your name with a tenderness  
that none other could give it. It is to hear  
no more those well-known footsteps that you  
flew so loving to meet. To see no more the  
face which to your adoring eyes seemed as  
the face of the angels of God. To feel no  
more the twining arms that folded you lov-  
ingly; the dear eyes that, looking into your  
own, said plainly, whatever it said to others,  
yours was the fairest face earth held for him.  
It is to fight with a mighty sorrow as a man  
fights with the waves that overwhelm him,  
and to hold it at arm's length for a while,  
only to have—in the hours of loneliness and  
weakness—the torrents roll over you, while  
—poor storm-driven dove—you can see no  
haven."—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Astonishing Cure of a very bad leg of thirty  
years' standing by *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*.—The wife of Mr George Bourne, of Stock-  
ton-on-Tees, suffered for thirty years with a  
dreadful bad leg, apparently originating by the  
bursting of a vein internally. The most emi-  
nent medical men in the neighbourhood tried to  
cure it, but in vain. She was eventually in-  
duced to try *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*, and  
to the astonishment of every one who knew her,  
the leg in the course of eight weeks was thor-  
oughly healed, and has remained sound and  
free from pain ever since.



## Government Notice

## LAND TRANSFER ACT.

**LANDS ALIENATED** or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—  
Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2  
Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—  
Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2  
Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4  
Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6  
Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8  
Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land.

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

*Credit for Fees is given,* when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

**CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.**

*Under the Old System* of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

*On all Conveyances by Deed* under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

THE TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE OR LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.
2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.
3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.
4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.
5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.
6. It increases the saleable value of land.
7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.
8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allments.
9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.
10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

## Government Notice

## FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

£ s. d.

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—  
In the pound sterling ... 0 0 4

Other fees—  
For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

135 Registrar-General of Land.

## Patent Medicines

clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

**A STRANGE SPECTACLE.**—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

**ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS** by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition: Post Free, 1s. 4d.

### NERVOUS DEBILITY, Its Cause and Cure,

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,  
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

Incases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure  
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,  
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

## Patent Medicines

estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, a personal interview, and the patient can obtain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to an observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily mornings before 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

## THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

## Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relax any over-gorged veins, moderate the humors, breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by the purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

## Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

## Windy or Watery Drops.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

## Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to female. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all causes of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

## Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

## Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

## Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

## Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

|                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Inflammation                  |
| Asthma                     | Jaundice                      |
| Bilious Complaints         | Liver Complaints              |
| Blotches on the Skin       | Lumbago                       |
| Bowel Complaints           | Piles                         |
| Colic                      | Rheumatism                    |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Retention of Urine            |
| Consumption                | Scrofula, or King's Evil      |
| Debility                   | Sore Throats                  |
| Dropsy                     | Stone and Gravel              |
| Dysentery                  | Secondary Symptoms            |
| Erysipelas                 | Tic Doloréux                  |
| Female Irregularities      | Tumours                       |
| Fevers of all kinds        | Ulcers                        |
| Fits                       | Veneral Affections            |
| Gout                       | Worms of all kinds            |
| Headache                   | Weakness, from whatever cause |
| Indigestion                | &c. &c. &c.                   |

\* \* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melbourne Terrace.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.